

97-84001-24

Joy, Henry Bourne

“Millions for tribute, not
one cent for defense”

[Detroit, Mich.]

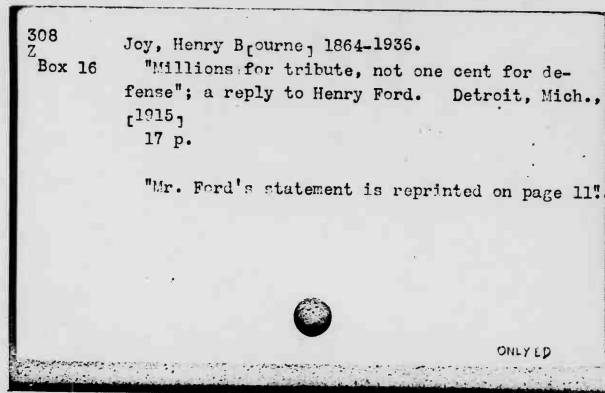
[1915]

97.84001-24
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD



RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35MM

REDUCTION RATIO: 11:1

IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA IIA IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 1/14/97

INITIALS: AR

TRACKING # : 20257

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC IRREGULARITIES

MAIN ENTRY: Joy, Henry Bourne

"Millions for tribute, not one cent for defense"

Bibliographic Irregularities in the Original Document:

List all volumes and pages affected; include name of institution if filming borrowed text.

Page(s) missing/not available:

Volume(s) missing/not available:

Illegible and/or damaged page(s):

Page(s) or volume(s) misnumbered:

Bound out of sequence:

Page(s) or volume(s) filmed from copy borrowed from:

X Other: pagination begins with page [3]

Inserted material:

TRACKING#: MSH20257

President's Office

OCT 1 1918

"MILLIONS FOR TRIBUTE NOT ONE CENT FOR DEFENSE"

308

2

Box 16

A Reply to Henry Ford

By

HENRY B. JOY

Detroit, Mich.

17 May 1915. MS.

The Wrong of "Unpreparedness"

A Reply to The Peace-at-any-Price Propaganda
of Henry Ford

Mr. Ford's statement is reprinted on page 11

Differences of opinion among men are but the natural result of the differing mentalities with which nature has endowed them.

It is announced that "Henry Ford's wealth, gained in the pursuit of things of peace, will be given to aid the world in its effort for an unending peace." A splendid spirit of self-sacrifice in the interest of the welfare of the human race is thus exemplified. I indeed wish Mr. Ford's wealth which he has created could accomplish the purpose he seeks. But how will he give his wealth to the work, and how soon, because indeed time presses?

Mr. Ford is quoted as saying, "I would teach the child at its mother's knee what a horrible, wasteful and unavailing thing war is."

I do not believe much expenditure on his part toward this end is necessary. It is obvious what war is. It has been many times painted, pictured and portrayed in all its horrors and wastes and all of Mr. Ford's millions would make but a small addition to the total already spent and being spent to the desired end.

The small boy is taught and has been taught the horrors of war through all time, but nature has provided that what may be the horrors of war to those it has endowed with peace-at-any-price ideas, are not by any means the views of war held by the young hopefuls of the world's people. In fact, nature has provided that those youngsters look upon war as a pretty good proposition. They see lots of opportunities of proving their superior mettle and ability. I do not think Mr. Ford would get very far with the child at its mother's knee. I know I cannot with mine and the more dead and dreadful horrors there are in the war pictures of the day the more delighted he is with them, and the delay is irksome until he can get over to the neighbor's yard and engage in the sham battles which sometimes become real and now and then end disastrously for him.

To labor with a small boy over the horrors of war would be like seeking to carry water in a sieve and Mr. Ford is too good a mechanic to try that.

So we have, I assume, to start in on his campaign for peace

at some other place of beginning, leaving the mothers to overcome as best they may the instincts of nature. It is quite unfortunate that these instincts were put by nature into humans before my good friend Mr. Ford had a chance to modify them. But there they are, nevertheless.

I am inclined to think that circumstances and conditions and environment make some difference in a man's mental attitude. It may be that if Mr. Ford's factory instead of being just outside of Detroit, and if his home instead of being in the peaceful village of Dearborn were or had been located in the formerly prosperous state of Belgium, his views as to the desirability of military training and preparedness might be tinged with a different coloring.

He might think more favorably of those men of strong fibre who were prepared to the best of their ability to resist the inroads of the invading hordes of an overwhelmingly prepared and trained nation seeking it is alleged "more room in the sun," whatever that may mean. At any rate we have the result—an industrious nation utterly overrun, devastated and destroyed.

I think it would be better for Mr. Ford to adopt that as a point of beginning and seek to prevent a recurrence of such an unfortunate event in the world's history.

He frankly states that he does not know how or where to begin; therefore I assume he will not resent a frank suggestion.

I suggest that he devote his forces to prevent a repetition of a Belgium destroyed. If he can do that then he would be well rewarded and recompensed by sacrificing his millions to that end, and the world would be bettered forever.

If a repetition of the Belgium devastation can be prevented, then indeed will the world have traveled far towards a cessation of wars.

There is a strong feeling in my mind that to talk for peace today in the United States, no matter how earnestly we all as a people may desire peace in the world, is to embarrass our government in its sincere efforts to maintain peace with honor and national self-respect, if indeed such a condition is at all possible under the circumstances which have developed and carried us on as a nation to the brink of international war.

And if circumstances beyond our control force us over the edge of the war precipice, we will find ourselves utterly unfitted, untrained and unprepared for war.

Mr. Ford says, "We do not want war. We will not have war." He says, "Surely the world is big enough for all to live in at peace with all."

But he does not seem to realize that there are always the big fellows, the big bullies that have to be curbed, who have to be regulated and limited by stronger authority than their own wills. He surely must know that the races of the earth never have lived at peace, and while the United States has had great immunity from war during the period of its existence, yet during that interval the world has been made to grow very small by improved transportation and that all nations now are very near neighbors. The ocean instead of a barrier of defense is the highway open to the invader.

It seems apparent also that our responsibility as a nation, if we are to be one at all, requires us to be able to take our share of the burdens of such a responsibility and be capable of joining others to enforce right and justice among nations, and to defend ourselves in the event some other power does not think our ideas of justice are correct ones. Some nation may be today looking with covetous eyes on our "place in the sun," which location has made Mr. Ford so prosperous under the wise laws which in the main through generations have controlled our international affairs and protected our industries and prosperity and peace.

It is certain that no other nations are particularly devoting their efforts to the promoting of American international or domestic trade, and if we propose to develop and expand and protect our trade it will be because of our wilful intent and preparedness to do so, and to maintain the prosperity of our country.

It is not beyond the realm of reason, it is indeed very possible, even probable, that Germany may, in the event of her being victorious, lay a heavy tribute on the United States for our having shipped supplies and munitions of war to her enemies.

The levying of unfair tribute, as it was then viewed, led the American Colonies to break away from England and set up the nation of red-blooded people that have grown and developed to a condition of prosperity so that Mr. Ford has created for himself a mighty industry out of that prosperity, the foundations of which were laid by Washington and his half-starved, half-clothed, armed citizenry, aided to the point of success by France and Lafayette. France crossed what was then a very wide ocean

to come to our aid. The records show that in 1780, after a voyage of seventy days, forty French vessels arrived at Rhode Island with fifty-five hundred French soldiers placed directly under Washington's command, and bringing eight million livres of French gold to pay for their supplies and other wants. Today a hundred times as many troops could be landed in this United States in one-tenth of seventy days to enforce any tribute asked.

Would Mr. Ford have been a signer of the Declaration of Independence? Would he have been a soldier in Washington's army?

Mr. Ford says—"In all the history of civilization I cannot find one man who has justified war!"

Were the signers of the Declaration of Independence justified? Was the war that followed justified? I am sure Mr. Ford will not say that we were not justified in the war of 1812! Were we justified in the Mexican war? Was the war preventable which was unfortunately precipitated because we in the United States could not understand each other as to the menace of slavery to our nation? Those who took part in that war on both sides now all agree that it made of us again a united, vigorous people.

Were we justified in sending our men and ships to protect Americans and aid in protecting those of other nationalities in the Boxer troubles in China? We could not have done it if we had not had the armed ships and trained armed men ready on the instant, which is what Mr. Ford so violently opposes as a policy.

When the U. S. S. Maine, of sacred memory, while making a friendly call in Havana harbor, was escorted by the Spanish authorities to a "safe" mooring buoy and blown up and our flag dishonored and several hundred red-blooded, good American sailors' lives snuffed out, ought we to have apologized for having been there at all? Were our actions in undertaking the war unjustified? Many of us who went to the Spanish War felt that we were justified in answering the call of our government for men. Does Mr. Ford believe in the words of the song, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier?" I am sure he cannot, though he flatly says so.

Mr. Ford believes in peace as do all his fellow countrymen. He believes in unpreparedness, in which I hope all his fellow countrymen disagree with him, as I certainly do. Indeed I should be grieved more than I can express if my good friend can or does

array himself on the side of Bryan and his followers. There has never been, it seems to me, a more conspicuously disgraced man since Benedict Arnold's day than Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan saw fit to desert his post of duty, the most important office next to that of the Presidency itself, in a time of serious international negotiations, being carried on in an effort to secure peace and respect to Americans. He saw fit to compel us to show a divided front to a possible enemy. Could such a desertion of the post of duty at a critical moment be called less than traitorous to the cause of America—"Peace with honor?"

Mr. Ford goes further and authoritatively speaks for Mr. Edison, who has been asked by the Government to co-operate in war plans and who has accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee working to that end. Mr. Ford says "Mr. Edison will never use his great brain to make anything which would destroy human life or human property." Yet Mr. Edison is actually on the work as Chairman in seeking to upbuild our military efficiency. Mr. Edison is truly a man of great brain. He has devised wonderful things. He has said many strong patriotic things. I believe Mr. Edison would have signed the Declaration of Independence and been in Washington's army. At any rate, I feel that Mr. Edison can speak for himself as an American as he has done in the past. Does Mr. Edison accept Mr. Ford as his spokesman? If he does, he should instantly be asked to resign from the Committee in aid of war plans. As a matter of fact Mr. Edison is now supplying his storage batteries for our submarines—the most deadly of our war devices!

Mr. Ford's desire to accomplish permanent peace is a very laudable object. We should all join forces to that end, but will not Mr. Ford's attitude urging strict non-preparedness, and therefore necessarily the acceptance uncomplainingly of any demand for tribute or indemnity, or any insult or harm to Americans by the victors in the European conflict, only tend to promote the recurrence of war? Will any peace, which is only a peace during which to repair and recuperate, be a beneficial peace?

The nations of Europe are doing more to establish permanent peace than is the United States of America, or Mr. Ford. They are struggling, fighting, sacrificing, dying for that very object.

Their citizens are dying by thousands that permanent peace may be restored and the invader held back to the limitations of his own country.

According to Mr. Ford's religion, no resistance should be offered to the invader. No state of preparedness should have been available to the nations to resist one of their number who might seek to expand and conquer.

Would it have been better if France had not sent us General Lafayette and his troops without whose aid the war would no doubt have been ended favorably to the English in the days when our early colonists resisted the burdens sought to be placed on them?

Should we not now as a nation be able to resent any insults and injuries extended to, or burdens of tribute levied on our nation and our citizens, as our forefathers did for us in similar circumstances? Would not such a course tend more to the cessation of wars for all time, if all nations today joined together to stand for the right as God gives them light to see the right, and backed by guns and not by "scraps of paper" treaties?

Is the heritage left to us by those who have fought and died that America might exist as a free and righteous people a heritage of disgrace? Are we a changed people? Is our blood turned to water? Are we always hereafter to exist by permission of other nations whose blood is red? Is our oversea trade always to be in the ships of other nations and by permission of other nations as it is today?

It is even a serious question whether as a people serving our own ends as a nation, we should not aid in defending the weak against the strong. Should we not possibly even aid those nations who have followed our example and Mr. Ford's advice, and not maintained a condition of complete preparedness, and who are now consequently the victims of the impossible attitude of disarmament and unpreparedness for defense of their industries and their homes? What is our duty as a people?

Has there ever been a time in our history when such insults, if we may call them such, by foreigners both at home and abroad have been extended to the President of the United States?

Does Mr. Ford realize that his statement broad and long

throughout, rings with the same embarrassments to those whom we have put in authority, the President and others, as do the resolutions of the German-Alliances and other similar foreigners and foreign publications among us?

I think and feel that if Mr. Ford had had the whole picture before him, he would not have by thought or act tended to aid those who are obviously seeking to embarrass the American people in the performance of the plain duty they owe themselves as a people, to instantly plan and put in force a scheme for efficient military preparedness commensurate with the ability of this nation so to do, and fully and amply in proportion to our national military and naval requirements as urged by those who know, and they are not civilians,—namely, the General Boards of the Army and Navy.

It is obvious that our international relations are critical. Any American who in these times wittingly seeks to embarrass and prevent the President and the Congress from insisting on and obtaining every respect for American rights which it is rightful should be ours from any and every nation of the earth, is, whether he knows it or not, deliberately tending to precipitate this country into a war—a righteous war to protect its honor, compel respect and defend its citizens, who have a right to look to their flag and their American passports as an adequate protection in their lawful affairs.

Mr. Ford is quoted as saying:—

"I could make vast sums from warfare if I so chose, but it would be better to die a pauper than that anything that I have helped to make, or that any thought, word or act of mine should be used for the furtherance of this slaughter."

An impression might be drawn from this statement that Mr. Ford would discountenance supplying the belligerents with Ford cars or any other supplies necessary to contending armies or nations. **Yet at the plant of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., of England, at Manchester, there is being filled now a war order for fifteen thousand Ford ambulance cars for the English Government alone.** This fact was stated by Mr. P. L. D.

Perry, manager of the English Company, recently to a Detroit newspaper and I have quoted from that paper.

Further, I quote as follows another newspaper item:

"The British Government sends one hundred soldiers from the Army Transport Service to the Ford works at Manchester, England, for two weeks at a time to learn how to repair machines in the field."

These facts only go to show how far the ramifications of Mr. Ford's business extend, probably without his knowledge, into the belligerent armies, and that Mr. Ford's very small and reasonable profit derived therefrom is obtained by and with the consent only of the British Navy, which so efficiently has kept open the highways of the sea to Mr. Ford's oversea commerce.

If this nation is saved from war, with honor and prestige retained, it will be due to the almost solidly united front presented by the patriotic press of the nation in educating the people in the just doctrines of the rights of Americans travelling on the high seas, and in the pursuit of our lawful trade and commerce between nations.

It should, however, be ever uppermost in our minds that whatever oversea commerce this nation is enjoying today is by virtue of the strong arm extending over the seas of the world of the armed fleets of the allied nations, especially that of Great Britain, and not by virtue of our own intelligence and preparedness to demand and defend our rights against those who might see fit to curtail them.

This country is placed directly in the position of trying to compel respect for its rights by mere words, by the mere asking—rights which no self-respecting nation should surrender except to a superior power after a contest of arms.

We cannot under our existing unpreparedness obtain and retain our own national rights if seriously opposed therein, much less make effective the very able protest of the President against the wanton destruction on the seas of the lives of innocent non-combatants, even of women and of babies.

HENRY B. JOY.

August 28th, 1915.

From Detroit Free Press, Sunday, August 22nd, 1915

HENRY FORD TO PUSH WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

**Will Devote Life and Fortune to
Combat Spirit of Militarism
Now Rampant.**

**LAUGHS AT THOSE WHO PREDICT
SUCCESSFUL INVASION OF U. S.**

**Scores Hypocrites Who Pretend to
Be Religious, Yet Foster War
For Sordid Gain.**

"I will do everything in my power to prevent murderous, wasteful war in America and in the whole world; I will devote my life to fight this spirit which is now felt in the free and peaceful air of the United States, the spirit of militarism, mother to the cry of 'preparedness'—preparedness, the root of all war."

These words, uttered Saturday by Henry Ford, hater of war and visualizer of vast foresight, marked the beginning of what will henceforth be the life-work of the man—to strike with everything he commands at what he declares to be the direct cause of all wars and all national antipathies that breed war—"preparedness."

"I would teach the child at its mother's knee," said Mr. Ford, "what a horrible, wasteful and unavailing thing war is. In the home and in the schools of the world I would see the child taught to feel the uselessness of war; that war is a thing unnecessary; that preparation for war can only end in war."

Will Give Much to End Wasteful "Preparation"

"I have prospered much, and I am ready to give much to end this constant, wasteful 'preparation.' Not by building palaces of peace, not by inspiring fearful peace by powerful armament, but by teaching the men, women and children of America that war does not threaten us, that war will not reach us, that the fullness of peace is their inheritance, not the burden of militarism with its heavy hand that curbs liberty and its foul sustenance upon the blood, the labor and the toil-earned happiness and goods of the worker.

Entire World United in Demand for Peace

"This I would make a world work, for all the world cries for peace, and there can be no peace while there remains one set of these militaristic parasites who encourage war and who damn all whose ideas of patriotism and love of their fellowmen does not call for arming brother against brother.

"I confess I do not know how it is best to undertake this work in an organized manner. I realize it is a vast undertaking. Yet I want to see this nation and all the nations of the earth nourishing that feeling, already deeply implanted in the minds and hearts of millions, that is expressed in the words: 'We do not want war. We will not have war. We will not have amongst us the breeders of war, be they men who cry out that the enemy seeks us, and we must prepare for him, or be they only those who would dazzle with the false glory that has been the cloak of murder for centuries.'

"The seed of this project is right here in the Ford organization, in hundreds of organizations throughout the country. We have to develop it and nourish its growth. The workshops, the farms, fair and just conditions, equitable prices and commercial unselfishness are the things we wish to improve.

People of All Lands Cry Out Against War

"By some remote and providential scheme a little good might result through the use of guns, warships, shrapnel and torpedo. To my mind this is the last and most remote means that could possibly be suggested to gain the national or world-wide end that most sober-minded men wish to obtain.

"When men think and work, they do right, and the voice of the people, I do believe, in every land under the sun, cries out

against war. The trouble is that they do not make enough noise, and the yell of the few who, for monetary gain, want war just at this particular time, seems to prevail.

"We who can, ought to help in the right direction. It's a pathetic sight and positive fact that most men who pose as standing for the best things in life and who pray to God in churches on Sundays for peace (the very pillars of the church, they are called) are busiest nowadays in obtaining the orders that will enable them to convert their factories into workshops for making shot and shell for destroying mankind and defeating the finest and loftiest things in the world—homes, happiness, prosperity. * * * * *

Public Must Control Actions of "Rulers"

"Nowadays men are prone to think they have nothing to do with and cannot control their own destinies. It is everybody's business to know how the moneys of the country are spent and how the wisdom and judgment of the chief executives is directed, and the sooner we come to understand this the sooner will be stopped the wanton waste of money for murderous and destructive agencies, such as warships, guns and arms. * * * * *

"I hate war, because war is murder, desolation and destruction, causeless, unjustifiable, cruel and heartless to those of the human race who do not want it, the countless millions, the workers. I hate it none the less for its waste, its uselessness and the barriers it raises against progress, and the development of the world, human and material.

"Aside from the burning fact that war is murder, the waster of lives and home and lands, and that 'preparedness' has never prevented war, but has ever brought war to the world—aside from all this is the utter futility (from a cold, hard business view alone) of the equipment of an army today with weapons that are obsolete tomorrow.

"We build a vast naval machine today. A few months hence it is surpassed by that of another country and is practically useless. We give our soldiers a death-dealing rifle. Tomorrow another nation's soldiers have a weapon that surpasses ours.

"The United States has spent more than a billion dollars on a navy and army that was to cope with an invasion that never occurred and never will occur. And yet the very 'war experts'

who were responsible for that burdensome army and navy admit that our army and navy never would have been able to meet, with any hope of success, those of other so-called powers.

"And with all their prophecies of war fallen flat, they cry for still greater waste.

"The people of the United States have been compelled to throw a billion dollars into a junk pile, and these men would have another billion go the same way. If one-tenth of what has been spent on preparation for war had been spent on the prevention of war, the world would always have been at peace.

"Why, if the United States is threatened by another nation, have we lived in peace for 100 years? Our army and navy never was able to stop the 'paper invasions' that the war-breeders talked of, and yet we have lived unmolested, happy and at peace with all races of men.

Isolation is Thorough Protection of United States

"The isolation of the United States is a perfect safeguard against successful invasion, and if this fact would not prevent a landing of hostile armies the very vastness of the country and the enormous population would make such an attempt futile. We are neither Aztecs nor East Indians.

"The writers of military treatises showing how Japan, or Germany, or any other nation could invade the United States, under the guise of history and 'military probabilities,' are trying to fill the minds of the people with fear by the use of their high-sounding nonsense—that is what the whole thing is, nonsense. It's a good joke to see these big business men, now in the newspapers, spending a few weeks' vacation learning the art of soldiering. I wonder if they are really frightened by the stories?

"The pity of it is that this same war talk is allowed to take up the columns of newspapers and magazines that could be used toward the inspiration of peace.

"The advice of militarists as to the need of a vast army and navy is about the same as the advice of a group of professional gamblers would be in the framing of civil laws. The only difference is that the military men would gamble with human lives and the peace and plead for 'national honor' when they mean 'personal glorification' or 'blood-money.'

.....

Edison Won't Aid in Destroying Human Life

"They have called in Thomas Edison to help their war plans. Let me say that Thomas Edison never has and, in my opinion, never will use his great brain to make anything which would destroy human life or human property. He could destroy nothing. His mind is a constructive mechanism that abhors destruction, and war is destruction. He is a man of peace, for he realizes the true meaning of war—wanton, unnecessary and unreasoning destruction, death and disruption of all that peace has builded.

"I believe that the time is at hand when the man who works will forever put an end to the system that can tear him away from his home and family to send him forth to a death against his will; death inflicted by another human worker who bears him no ill-will and to whom he is a brother; death that can bring nothing but sorrow to those he leaves behind; death hurled out by the pressure of a finger moving at the order of one whom the worker has placed above him as a leader, and who thus betrays him to murder and the danger of death.

"I believe that this same worker is going to end the conditions that allow the man he places above him to give that murderous order; to cause him to seek the life of a brother worker in another land and send that brother searching in turn for his blood.

"And I would assist this worker to educate his children from the cradle to think only in terms of peace, to hate war, and all the accoutrements of war, and strive forever to drive from the world this spirit of murder, destruction and chaos.

"The present war's end will, I believe and hope, see the end of the military spirit and the military castes in all Europe; the death of the military party in Germany; and those very workers who are today performing wonders of arms against the whole of Europe under the eye of an emperor and a Fatherland may be the very ones who will end that reign of militarism.

"So that it may be said: 'We have ended war forever; we have done away with the parasites that breed war in the world.' And from every nation in Europe, in the world, will come the echo of the words, 'We have ended war forever.' That cry will be the cry of the man who works, the man created to love and be loved by his fellows, to enjoy peace and to share that joy with all."

World Big Enough to Give Peace to All

"Surely the world is big enough for all to live in at peace with all. If nations want colonies they can have them without killing their sons and devastating homes and lives. If Germany, as many of her opponents claim, wanted colonies, she could have secured a very extensive 'place in the sun' by direct purchase—a business transaction for a fraction of the terrific cost she is now paying in warfare.

"I could today make vast sums from warfare if I so chose, but it would be better to die a pauper than that anything I have helped to make, or that any thought, word or act of mine should be used for the furtherance of this slaughter.

"I shall expect the sneers and condemnation of those whose business is war and of those who profit by war. But I can weigh against this the feeling for peace and against war and the spirit that brings war, which, I know, burns in the hearts of the masses the world over, and in this I will feel that I am right.

"I shall raise my voice in no controversy with those who cry out that such peace would bring destruction upon us by martial nations, but who **really mean that they would have peace by enforcing their will upon others with cannon, and whose constant cry of 'prepare' cloaks their damnable aims.** The very thought of such men and such ideas cannot but bring the strongest words of condemnation and reproach from any man.

"The building of armament by the United States is not only a waste of itself and a war-breeding policy, it is worse still, it is an example that the nations of Latin America and all the world have followed, adding the burden and the danger to the peoples in those lands.

"The nations of the world need an example to lead them away from war, and this, the country we live in, is, I believe, the land destined to show the world the way toward the end of this murder. The world has followed the United States for generations in all that goes for progress. Let us have disarmament; let us show that we mean peace when we say the word, and the world will follow in that, too.

"I feel, and I have the world's history and the spirit of a world's people back of me, that the 'preparedness' now being preached is nothing but a criminal waste, a call to slaughter, and a disgrace to a nation that has been the guiding star of the world towards liberty, happiness and peace.

"I realize only too well that since the beginning of history the overpowering, unanswerable weapon of wealth always, down to this very day, has been on the side of slaughter, and this, I know, has stood as the great barrier to the peace that men have craved since civilization was born.

"If I can but see the world—and America is the brain of the world and the brain the guide of all—moving toward that day when war shall cease, when nations shall not burden the workers with the enormous expense of huge armaments and then destroy the workers with those very armaments, I shall be content to end my days where I began, an humble worker in a peaceful world.

"Millions of men, every one of them a husband, a son, a father or a brother, have gone to their death within a year on the battlefields of Europe. There is sorrow in millions of homes, a dozen nations are paralyzed and filled with mangled, crippled men and boys who by the laws of nature can only produce children who will in some way bear, in part, the burden and mark of their parents' suffering. And all for nothing.

"It is horrible to contemplate. If these men who brought on the war were insane, we could comprehend the cause of the war. But when we think that all is done **coldly, deliberately by these militaristic parasites,** and that millions of men are torn from the life that is theirs by right of birth, and driven to slaughter by the system of murder that envelopes these nations, we are crushed by the enormous crime.

"The very thought of this makes me feel that I know of nothing to which I would rather give my life, nothing that would give me a more certain feeling that I was doing a man's work, nothing that would make me feel more content in the knowledge that I had done a great duty that had been placed before me, than to use that which I have to help bring to an end 6,000 years of this unjustified hatred, ruthless waste, destruction and murder. * * *

"In all the history of civilization I cannot find one man who has justified war, who did not publicly brand it as

the curse of man and the work of Cain. Yet these same men are often the very ones who call for the 'preparedness' that brings on war. What can we think of men who cry aloud against murder and yet fly eagerly to place in the hands of their children, or more frequently the children of their more humble brothers, the implements of murder?

*Quotation from Mr. Ford's Statement in
Detroit Free Press, September 5th, 1915.*

Sloths and Lunatics in Military Cliques

"The working man is beginning to realize that it is not the rulers of the nations who make war, be they presidents, kings or emperors. It is the military cliques that surround and sway them—it has always been these same parasites, these sloths and lunatics. **For I firmly believe that every man who deliberately devotes his life to the trade of a soldier is either lazy or crazy,** and, unhappily, most of them are merely lazy, so we are not permitted to put them in asylums.

"Nor is it always the fault of the young men who go into the army or navy that they do so. In many cases it is the last choice. If the large manufacturers and business men of the world would make it their duty and religion to see that their men are paid a wage that will make them contented, and assure them of steady employment, then the recruiting officers for the militarists would have even a harder job to get disciples.

"Instead, many of these business men are working hand in glove with the military men who start, drive and end the wars. And they are in it for what they can get out of the murder—to fatten their wallets. They work for the very conditions that prevent good wages and steady work for willing men. What will they do with their surplus of munition-makers when the war is ended?

• • • • •

MSH 20257

**END OF
TITLE**